

diseases are unknown. Cattle bred and fattened in this latitude and at this altitude are healthier and more hardy and can be finished to the beef stage sooner, and make a superior quality of beef that where the quarantine law obtains. No country has proven healthier and better adapted to raising hogs. Cholera is unknown and alfalfa and kafir-corn are ideal hog fatteners. The Swift Packing Company has published a statement that kafir-corn excels all other grains in imparting superior quality to the finished product of the hog, and as it contains at least 90 per cent of the nutriment of Indian corn, the yield per acre is the same, there is every of hog raising becoming a great industry in the Panhandle. Amarillo will be 500 miles closer to the Pacific coast market by rail after the completion of the "Belen cut-off" than any other city surrounded by an extensive stock producing country. The Pacific states are dependent on the east for their pork, and the enterprising citizens of Amarillo, Texas, have now under construction a packing house plant at the cost of \$250,000 which will soon supply this and the far west with packing house products from our own home-grown live stock.

DAIRY POSSIBILITIES

Every favorable condition combines for the establishment of a great and flourishing dairy and creamery business. Cows are healthy, feed and grass are plentiful, and the oxygenated air free of germs that infect the finished product that in adjacent states and territories where humidity is more marked and the air is charged with bacteria that are responsible for the curdled condition.

in jerked state. In passing through the processes of decomposition it will not offend the olfactory nerves as much as would a dead rat in the altitude of the great slaughtering and packing centers. Packing houses and creameries in the Panhandle for these reasons could furnish a class of products superior in wholesome properties to what the entire country is now consuming. The most careful refrigeration in lower altitudes can not counteract the atmospheric conditions.

CLIMATIC ADVANTAGES

The healthfulness of a country is a paramount consideration at all times. Pure air and pure water are decidedly more vital in their consequences than rich soil and good seasons, and where they all exist in ideal abundance of man. Parker Earle, in instituting a comparison between the two great upper and lower prairie regions of America, says that the latter is "hampered by excessive and unwholesome humidity that breeds myriads of troublesome insects and diseases against which the farmer must wage constant warfare, and from which he suffers unpreventable losses." While in the glorious upland prairie regions where the sun shines 90 per cent of the time throughout the year and every wind that blows is free from all destructive germs and toxic with health, the soils are still better for the higher purposes of the farmer and the climate will forever protect him, both in field and orchard, from the hosts of incurable evils which beset the producer of crops in the humid territories down toward the level of the sea.

It is a question of altitude of country. It is this that makes

wealth that awaits us. As soon as the real facts are made known to all the people, they will want land and they will come to a country where the opportunities for lands with large or small capital are more certain, which from careful investigation you will be forced to believe by an overwhelming array of facts.—South-west Farmer & Investor.

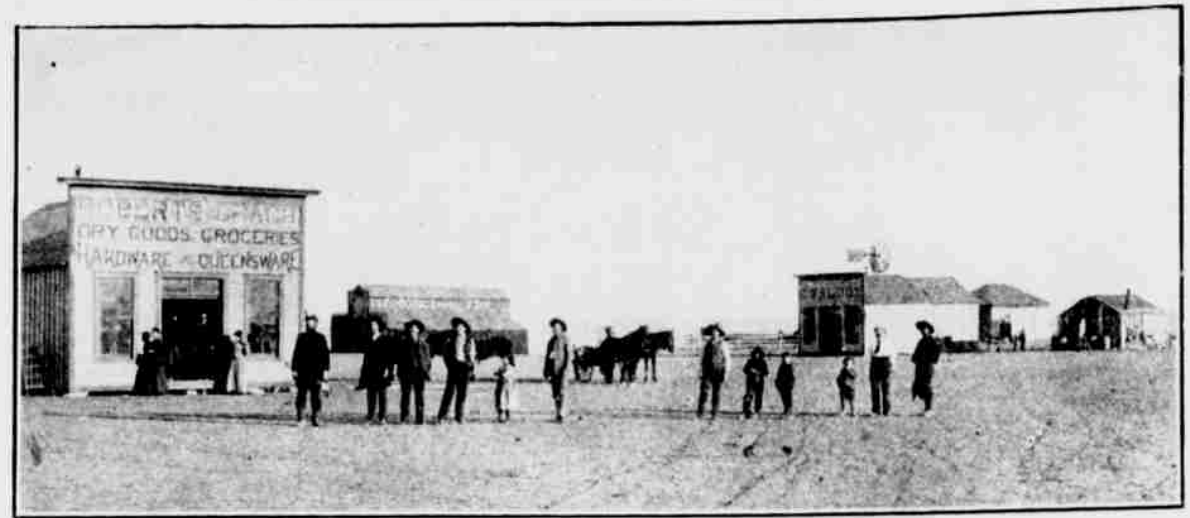
The farmers are smiling and contented in Randall county. They have a right to be. They know a good thing when they see it.

Prosperous Randall County and the Panhandle.

Some of the Reasons Why We Are Forging to the Lead as Farming Country.

Our purpose in publishing this Illustrated Special Number is to herald the many natural advantages of Randall county, the marvelous growth of our agricultural, social and commercial resources since the day of the large ranchers, when the denizens of the grassy plains roamed at will and undisturbed, when vast herds of bison, antelope and deer were here, and when the wolf, coyote and buzzard held high carnival. This paper is published in the interests of all the citizens of Randall county, and it will also be of interest to our many friends and relatives who live in other states. Many of them are seeking for a place to better their condition, and we need them here to populate our fertile prairies, and if they should decide to come and cast their lot with us, we will extend to them a most cordial welcome.

The matter contained herein was gleaned from observation



A STREET SCENE IN CANYON CITY YEARS AGO.

ble of producing. It is a rich chocolate-colored loam from two to six feet deep, underlain with a white clay, lime-marl subsoil. Geologists tell us that our fields were once the borders of ancient inland seas. These limestone ledges underlying the prairies and cropping out from the foreheads of the hills near the streams, are the cemeteries of of marine life of the primeval world. The inexhaustible humus is the mold of the decaying herbage of unnumbered centuries. It is only upon calcareous plains in temperate latitudes that agriculture is supreme, and the strong structure and the rich nourishment impart essential to bulk, endurance and speed in animals; to grace, beauty and passion in women, and in men to stature, courage, health and longevity.

The climate of this famous part of the earth is mild and delightful. Elevation above the sea level, general inclination of the surface, the absence of low, swampy lands, all combine to give an atmosphere, bracing, clear and dry, to soften the rigor of winter and to modify the heat of summer. The fall or autumn, too, is delightful. For weeks not a cloud obscures the sky; all is bright and fair; the harvest moon looks down upon the landscape, and hill and dale are flooded with their mellow light. Autumn in the west is appreciated only when it is felt and seen; those who have never enjoyed it can form no distinct idea of its beauty and loveliness.

Our winters are short and mild; springs open earlier inviting the laborer of the husbandman whose toil in the field often extends, uninterrupted, to the end of the year. Occasionally a storm sweeps down from the north, but it is of short duration and moderate weather immediately follows. There are no local diseases; fevers and inflammations are rare. This locality is especially good for pulmonary troubles as it is a happy means between the miasmic regions of the lower countries and the cold, rare atmosphere of higher places. It is largely to the climatic conditions that we owe our thanks for the wonderful food health of our people; the purity of our air and water; the fertility of our soil and for other and multiplied resources that go to the making up of this country of so many and surprising potentials.

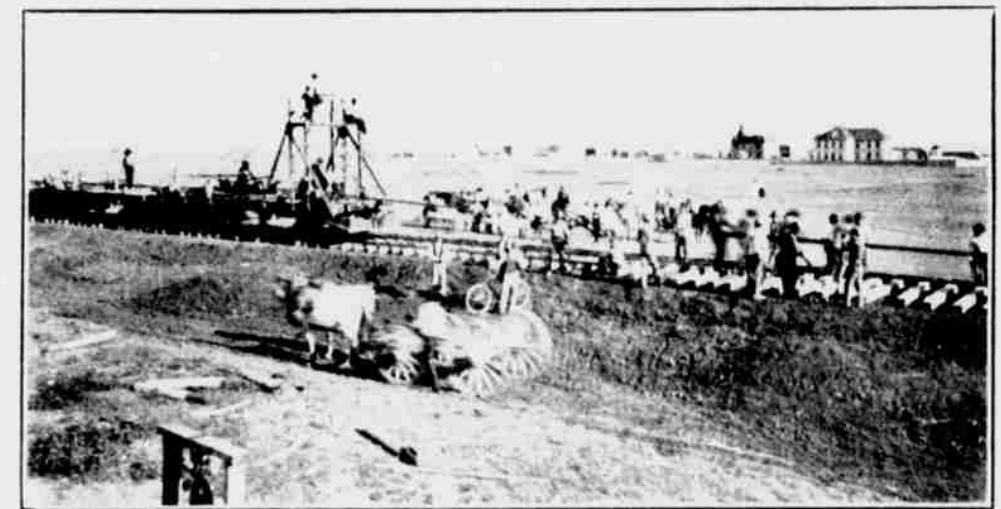
Our rainfall is not as great as in some states, yet it far exceeds that in many states that claim a greater amount. But we have next few months for building the advantage in that we get it just when it is needed to perfect the growing crops. In the few



THE FIRST TRAIN INTO CANYON CITY.

An Invitation to Those Who Are Strangers.

The citizens of Canyon City and the County of Randall know that they live in a great country filled with opportunities for the energetic farmer and business man and they can therefore invite the outside world to come and investigate the great possibilities. They know that conscientious investigation is all that is needed in order to convince even the most conservative. Drones are not in the class which is wanted—the people here are wide-awake and believe in getting up and doing things. This invitation is to those who want to prosper.



LAYING FIRST RAILROAD RAILS INTO CANYON CITY.

ditions so inimicable to health. At Monte Rosa the number of bacteria is four hundred per cubic foot of air; at Paris the number is four thousand. This difference in elevation accounts for the difference in the number of bacteria. The same proportions obtain everywhere. The rapidity of bacteria is due to the presence of bacteria. The factors in the process of decomposition are heat, moisture and bacteria. The purity of dairy products and meat depends upon the climate. The decomposition that sets up in meat comes from without and not from within. Butter and meat produced at Amarillo are healthier and purer than those that are produced at low places for the good reason that the elevation is a separator between the atmosphere and the ground. The purity of our air and water is a result of the elevation and not of any irresponsible, happy and guess. The success of an ox or sheep husbandry will not be up or down until it is shown as the

the climate. The agriculture and horticulture of a country is much more a matter of climate than it is a question of soil. It is here that the uplands are strong. It is the grand, comfortable, health-promoting, ever regenerative climate that is as full of protection and salvation for plants and for fruits as it is for mankind. No country with tons of humidity hanging over it can ever rival it in this supreme advantage. No sea coast country—whether on the Atlantic or Pacific shores, whatever its convenience or location may be, can ever have any climate at all comparable to it. When it comes to growing the choicest products that the earth yields to man, in the eternal wisdom that guides the expansion of nations, it has remained on the upland in the common appreciation of the apparent happiness. Buy within the past decade or two of years, we have come to know something of the possible

and tradition, for much of which we are indebted to many public spirited citizens who kindly assisted us in preparing the work. While it is far from being complete, we believe that it will, in a measure, serve the purpose for which it is intended. It is impossible to cover so large a subject in the time and space at our disposal, but we trust that these few observations will be kindly received and the paper used to the best advantage in distribution.

The invitation which Randall county, Texas, presents to the world is in many forms and is addressed to many sorts and conditions of men. In all sincerity, it would be hard to say to whom the interests and conditions most directly appeal—to the lovers of a salubrious, healthful climate, to the practical farmer and stock man, to the man of business or to the young who seek a fresh field of labor. Any of these, or

soil, and recount with pride the triumphs of the farmer called out to speed the plow, and urge that all means be used to forward immigration; and the railroad companies join with them to demonstrate the utility of these acres by exhibits of great ears of corn, sheaves of wheat and everything that goes to fill a modern cornucopia. Everything mocks the old-time geographers and their story of the Great American Desert, which embraces all the country west of the Missouri River and east of the Rocky Mountains. These exhibits of grain and fruit are serving their purpose, and he who runs may read, not in words of fiction, but in the never-fading green of the long and beautiful springtime with her buds and blossoms, in the fruitfulness of the green field, where the cooling breezes make the grain like a pulsating sea, in the corn that rises in rank like soldiers armed for a conflict with the powers of distress, and in the woodland glades where the flowers grow—flowers which may well be the proudly worn badges of triumph in the bitter fight against hard times.

"Look up! The wide extended plain is billowy with its ripened grain. And on the summer winds are rolled its waves of emerald and gold."

The soil in Randall county is very fertile and there is nothing known to agriculture in temperate latitudes that it is not capable

of summer. The fall or autumn, too, is delightful. For weeks not a cloud obscures the sky; all is bright and fair; the harvest moon looks down upon the landscape, and hill and dale are flooded with their mellow light. Autumn in the west is appreciated only when it is felt and seen; those who have never enjoyed it can form no distinct idea of its beauty and loveliness.

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are being tested and a careful record of their moisture and other requirements, as well as relative yields and values, are being kept.

While the Government Experiment Stations are right in many ways and abandonment of them would deprive many of a good fat job, it is also true that the farmer does not wait for their reports but goes ahead and plants his crop and reaps his harvest. While the department is busy telling him that kafir-corn, milo maize and grain producing sorghum of various kinds are being thoroughly tested and tried out in the Panhandle, the farmer is busy harvesting his kafir, getting \$18 to \$30 an acre for it, and the same with sorghum seeds and other products. While they are experimenting with the Durum wheats and other varieties of the Northwest, the farmers keep on sowing and reaping the Russian Red and other known varieties at the rate of 15 to 50 bushels to the acre.

Time has demonstrated that rainfall follows the plow, and at the present rate of immigration our broad prairies will soon be reduced to farms that will conserve and evaporate their own moisture as well as precipitate more of it from the moisture-laden breezes from the Gulf.

A good brick plant at Canyon City would pay well. A million that in many states that claim a better will be used within the next few months for building purposes. Fine brick clay is found adjoining town and the growing crops. In the few

